

Cosmetic scrubbing process using 8-hexadecene-1,16-
dicarboxylic acid

The present invention relates to a cosmetic process for
5 treating visible and/or tactile skin irregularities,
which is intended in particular for attenuating
wrinkles and/or fine lines and/or pigmentary marks
and/or scars such as acne or chickenpox marks,
comprising the steps consisting in: (a) topically
10 applying to the skin a composition containing, in a
physiologically acceptable medium, at least 10% by
weight of 8-hexadecene-1,16-dicarboxylic acid,
(b) leaving the composition in contact with the skin
for a time ranging from 5 minutes to 6 hours, and
15 (c) removing the composition by rinsing.

8-Hexadecene-1,16-dicarboxylic acid or 9-octadecene-
dioic acid is a compound that is predominantly in *cis*
form, obtained by biofermentation of oleic acid in the
20 presence of a mutant yeast of the *Candida* species. It
especially has bleaching and antimicrobial properties,
making it possible to envisage its use in deodorant,
antidandruff and antiacne products, as described by
J.W. Wiechers et al. in *Cosmetics & Toiletries*, Vol.
25 117, No. 7, pp. 55-68 (July 2002) and in *SÖFW Journal*,
128, pp. 2-8 (2002).

It has also been proposed in patent application
WO 03/032 941 to use it in compositions for preventing
30 tanning of the skin, in combination with antioxidants.
Its use as a depigmenting agent as a replacement for
kojic acid or hydroquinone, in particular in cleansing
compositions, has also been suggested in document
DE-101 50 734.

35 However, to the Applicant's knowledge, it has never
been proposed to use this compound to perform scrubs.

Chemical scrubs are a well known means for improving

the surface appearance of the skin, in particular to attenuate pigmentation defects such as actinic lentigo or acne or chickenpox marks, or to smooth out skin texture irregularities, in particular wrinkles and fine lines, by causing limited destruction of the epidermis and of the upper layers of the dermis.

It has already been suggested to use various compounds alone or in combination, and in particular glycolic acid and fruit acids, resorcinol, trichloroacetic acid, phenol and retinoic acid, to perform chemical scrubs. However, although these compounds have given satisfactory results, there nevertheless remains a need for scrubbing compositions that are effective while at the same time being well tolerated.

The Applicant has now found that 8-hexadecene-1,16-dicarboxylic acid can allow effective and well-tolerated chemical scrubs to be performed.

One subject of the present invention is thus a cosmetic process for treating visible and/or tactile skin irregularities, comprising the steps consisting in:

- (a) topically applying to the skin a composition containing, in a physiologically acceptable medium, at least 10% by weight of 8-hexadecene-1,16-dicarboxylic acid,
- (b) leaving the composition in contact with the skin for a time ranging from 5 minutes to 6 hours, and
- (c) removing the composition by rinsing.

The 8-hexadecene-1,16-dicarboxylic acid used according to the invention may be in *cis* form, in *trans* form or in a mixture of these two forms. It is especially commercially available from the company Uniqema under the trade name Arlatone Dioic DCA.

The amount of 8-hexadecene-1,16-dicarboxylic acid used

according to the invention depends on the desired result and in particular on the depth of scrubbing that it is desired to obtain, which itself depends on the condition of the skin to be improved. To give an order
5 of magnitude, the amount of 8-hexadecene-1,16-dicarboxylic acid may represent from 10% to 50% and preferably from 15% to 35% of the weight of the composition.

10 The composition used according to the invention is suitable for topical application to the skin and thus generally comprises a physiologically acceptable medium, i.e. a medium that is compatible with the skin and optionally with its integuments.

15 It may be in any galenical form conventionally used for topical application, provided that it is easily removed by rinsing, and especially in the form of a gel or an aqueous-glycolic or aqueous-alcoholic solution. By
20 adding a fatty or oily phase, it may also be in the form of a dispersion of lotion or emulsion type of liquid or semi-liquid consistency, preferably obtained by dispersing a fatty phase in an aqueous phase (O/W). As a variant, the composition according to the
25 invention may be in the form of a mask. These compositions are prepared according to the usual methods.

When the composition is in emulsion form, the
30 proportion of oily phase of the emulsion may range, for example, from 1% to 30% by weight and preferably from 5% to 20% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition. The oils, emulsifiers and co-emulsifiers used in the composition in emulsion form are chosen
35 from those conventionally used in cosmetics or dermatology. The emulsifier and the co-emulsifier are generally present in the composition in a proportion ranging from 0.3% to 30% by weight and preferably from 0.5% to 20% by weight relative to the total weight of

the composition. The emulsion may also contain lipid vesicles.

As fatty substances that may be used in the invention,
5 it is possible to use oils and especially mineral oils (liquid petroleum jelly), oils of plant origin (avocado oil or soybean oil), synthetic oils (perhydrosqualene), silicone oils (cyclomethicone) and fluoro oils (perfluoropolyethers).

10

As emulsifiers and co-emulsifiers that may be used in the invention, examples that may be mentioned include fatty alkyl ethers of polyalkylene glycols such as oxypropylenated (15 PPG) stearyl ether and
15 oxyethylenated (especially 2 and 21 EO) stearyl ethers.

The composition according to the invention may also contain adjuvants that are common in cosmetics and dermatology, such as thickeners, active agents,
20 preserving agents, solvents and fillers. The amounts of these various adjuvants are those conventionally used in the fields under consideration, for example from 0.01% to 20% of the total weight of the composition. Depending on their nature, these adjuvants may be
25 introduced into the fatty phase or into the aqueous phase. These adjuvants, and the concentrations thereof, should be such that they do not harm the properties of the 8-hexadecene-1,16-dicarboxylic acid.

30 Thickeners that may be mentioned in particular include: xanthan gum, an optionally crosslinked acrylic acid homopolymer or copolymer, a polyacrylamide, an acrylamidomethylpropanesulfonic acid homopolymer or copolymer, and cellulose derivatives including
35 hydroxypropylcellulose.

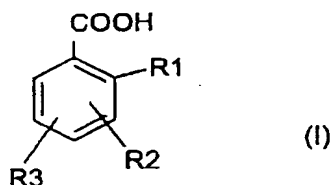
The composition advantageously contains at least one compound chosen from ethanol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, isostearic acid, isostearyl

alcohol, propylene glycol isostearate, glyceryl isostearate and dimethyl isosorbide, which improve the solubility of the 8-hexadecene-1,16-dicarboxylic acid.

- 5 In addition, according to one preferred embodiment, the composition used according to the invention contains at least one β -hydroxy acid.

Thus, this composition may comprise, in a
10 physiologically acceptable medium suitable for topical application to the skin: (a) from 10% to 50% by weight of 8-hexadecene-1,16-dicarboxylic acid and (b) from 0.1% to 15% by weight and preferably from 0.2% to 10% by weight of at least one β -hydroxy acid, relative to
15 the total weight of the composition.

β -Hydroxy acids that may be mentioned include salicylic acid and derivatives thereof, in particular the compounds of formula (I) below, or a salt of such a
20 derivative:



in which:

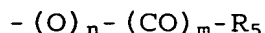
- R_1 represents a hydroxyl radical or an ester of formula:

25 , $-O-CO-R_4$

in which R_4 is a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic radical containing from 1 to 26 carbon atoms and preferably from 1 to 18 carbon atoms, an amine or thiol function optionally substituted with an alkyl radical
30 containing from 1 to 18 carbon atoms and preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms,

- R_2 and R_3 , independently of each other, are in position 3, 4, 5 or 6 on the benzene nucleus and

represent, independently of each other, a hydrogen atom or a radical:



in which n and m, independently of each other, are each
5 an integer equal to 0 or 1; on condition that R_2 and R_3
are not simultaneously hydrogen atoms;

- R_5 represents a hydrogen atom, a linear, branched or
cyclized saturated aliphatic radical containing from 1
to 18 carbon atoms, an unsaturated radical containing
10 from 3 to 18 carbon atoms, bearing one to nine
conjugated or non-conjugated double bonds, the radicals
possibly being substituted with at least one
substituent chosen from halogen atoms (fluorine,
chlorine, bromine or iodine), trifluoromethyl radicals,
15 hydroxyl in free form or esterified with an acid
containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or carboxyl in
free form or esterified with a lower alcohol containing
from 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

20 The salicylic acid derivative of formula (I) is
preferably such that R_1 represents a hydroxyl radical,
 R_2 represents a hydrogen atom, R_3 is in position 5 of
the benzene nucleus and represents a radical $-CO-R_5$ in
which R_5 represents a saturated aliphatic radical
25 containing from 3 to 15 carbon atoms.

According to one preferred embodiment of the invention,
the salicylic acid derivative of formula (I) is chosen
from 5-n-octanoylsalicylic acid, 5-n-decanoylsalicylic
30 acid, 5-n-dodecanoylsalicylic acid, 5-n-octylsalicylic
acid, 5-n-heptyloxysalicylic acid, 4-n-
heptyloxysalicylic acid, 5-tert-octylsalicylic acid,
3-tert-butyl-5-methylsalicylic acid, 3-tert-butyl-6-
methylsalicylic acid, 3,5-diisopropylsalicylic acid,
35 5-butoxysalicylic acid, 5-octyloxysalicylic acid,
5-propanoylsalicylic acid, 5-n-hexadecanoylsalicylic
acid, 5-n-oleoylsalicylic acid, 5-benzoylsalicylic
acid, monovalent and divalent salts thereof, and

mixtures thereof. It is more particularly 5-n-octanoyl-salicylic acid (INCI name: Capryloyl salicylic Acid).

5 The amount of β -hydroxy acid may represent from 0.1% to 15% and preferably from 0.2% to 10% relative to the total weight of the composition.

As a variant or in addition, the composition used according to the invention may comprise at least one
10 desquamating agent chosen especially from: α -hydroxy acids such as glycolic acid, citric acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid, malic acid or mandelic acid; ascorbic acid and derivatives thereof such as ascorbyl glucoside and magnesium ascorbyl phosphate; nicotinamide; urea;
15 and (N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N-2-ethane)sulfonic acid (HEPES).

As indicated previously, the process according to the invention is intended to be used to perform superficial
20 chemical scrubbing aimed at attenuating visible and/or tactile skin irregularities, and in particular at attenuating wrinkles and fine lines and/or pigmentary marks and/or scars. It is thus preferably performed on individuals with acne and/or wrinkles and/or scars
25 and/or pigmentation defects such as melasmas and senile or actinic lentigo.

This process may especially be performed by a
30 beautician.

According to this process, the composition used according to the invention may be applied to the face and/or the neck and/or the neckline and/or the hands and/or the back by any means allowing uniform
35 distribution and especially using cottonwool, a cotton bud, a brush, a gauze, a spatula or a pad, or alternatively by spraying, and may be removed by rinsing with water or with a mild detergent after remaining in contact with the skin for a time of

between 5 minutes and 6 hours and preferably between 5 minutes and 30 minutes.

To optimize its effects, the scrubbing process preferably comprises additional steps of preparing the skin for the scrub (to improve the efficacy and homogeneity of the scrub) and/or of skincare after scrubbing using compositions containing smaller amounts of 8-hexadecene-1,16-dicarboxylic acid than the composition described above.

The compositions used in these preliminary and additional steps may be applied morning and evening, for example, optionally in combination with a composition intended to protect the skin against the effects of UV. The pretreatment composition may be applied for one to four weeks, and the post-treatment composition for one day to eight weeks, for example.

The above scrubbing process, including the optional preliminary and additional steps, may be performed once only or repeated up to five times, if necessary. The frequency of the application is between twice a week and once every three weeks. It is preferably one application per week.

The invention will now be illustrated by the non-limiting examples that follow. In these examples, the amounts are indicated as weight percentages.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: in vivo evaluation of the effect of 8-hexadecene-1,16-dicarboxylic acid

Protocol

The efficacy of 8-hexadecene-1,16-dicarboxylic acid was evaluated on a panel of 12 Caucasian women from 55 to

65 years old, showing signs of photo-ageing on the forearms.

To do this, a composition A containing 10% 8-hexadecene-1,16-dicarboxylic acid was applied to a 9 cm² area located on the upper face of the forearms of the individuals, at a rate of 15 mg/cm². The solution was left for 5 minutes on the application area, and then removed using a compress soaked in warm water. The treatment was performed once a day for five consecutive days.

An evaluation of the tolerance (irritation and subjective sensations) was performed after each application. Non-invasive measurements also allowed the transepidermal water loss (TWL), the colour of the skin (L*a*b* system), the skin elasticity (by cutometry) and the skin microrelief (by taking impressions) to be measured, at T₀ and after 8 days.

The TWL was measured, precisely, using a Tewameter (Courage and Khazaka), the measurement of the rate of cutaneous evaporation, expressed in g/m²/h being taken after stabilization of the value, i.e. about one minute after placing the probe on the surface of skin to be analysed. The colorimetric measurements were taken using a CR300 chromameter (Minolta) and then transferred to a computer of PC type. The elasticity measurements were taken using a Cutometer (Courage and Khazaka). The impressions were made using a Silflo elastomeric mastic followed by an image analysis system intended to measure: the mean area of the hollows, their mean length, their mean depth and their form factor.

Composition A was compared with a composition B, applied under the same conditions (to another site of the forearm of each of the individuals) and containing 30% glycolic acid in 60% water and 10% glycerol, used

as reference composition). After applying this composition, the area of treated skin was, however, neutralized and rinsed to soothe the stinging.

- 5 An untreated area of skin of the forearm was used as control for each individual.

Compositions A and B were compared by means of a Student test for paired data. The significance level of
10 the tests was set at $p < 0.05$.

Results

The results of the TWL test are collated in the table
15 below:

Composition	TWL at T_0 (g/m ² /h)	TWL on the 8 th day (g/m ² /h)	Difference (D8-D1)	Variation relative to the control
A	9.35	9.46	0.11	0.91
B	9.45	8.78	-0.67	0.14
Control site	9.45	8.65	-0.81	0.00

As emerges from this table, the application of composition A containing 6-hexadecene-1,16-dicarboxylic
20 acid resulted in an increase in the transepidermal water loss from the skin, greater than that observed with glycolic acid, which is a reference scrubbing active agent. These results suggest that this compound
is a good candidate as a scrubbing active agent.

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Example 2: Anti-wrinkle scrubbing composition

The composition below is prepared in the usual manner for those skilled in the art.

30

8-Hexadecene-1,16-dicarboxylic acid	15%
Mandelic acid	10%

Water		20%
Polyethylene glycol	qs	100%

This composition may be applied in the form of a scrub to attenuate facial wrinkles and fine lines.

5 **Example 3: Bleaching scrubbing composition**

The composition below is prepared in the usual manner for those skilled in the art.

8-Hexadecene-1,16-dicarboxylic acid		15%
Calcium D-pantetheine sulfonate		1%
Water		15%
Ethanol	qs	100%

10

This composition may be applied in the form of a scrub to attenuate dyschromias (actinic or senile lentigo, and melasmas).

15 **Example 4: Anti-acne scrubbing composition**

The composition below is prepared in the usual manner for those skilled in the art.

20

8-Hexadecene-1,16-dicarboxylic acid		40%
5-n-Octanoylsalicylic acid		2%
Ethanol	qs	100%

This composition may be applied in the form of a scrub to attenuate acne marks.